## CINCINNATI'S TRAGEDY.

Florence McDonald's Diary Explains the Shooting of Hickey.

DESPERATE AND JEALOUS.

Shocking Career of the Murderess and Suicide.

MISS MARY ANDERSON'S STATEMENT.

Indignation at Hickey's Cupidity and Presumption.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13, 1879. The double tragedy (for such it now promises to be) which took place at the Burnet House yesterday ernoon has been the absorbing topic here to-day. Hickey, the theatrical route manager of Miss Mary

is in a rather critical condition, and his physicians fear that inflammation has set in. They have not yet been able to remove the which lies imbedded in his skull, and though he is resting easily, the chances for his recovery are exceedingly doubtful. The Mary Anderson theatrical company left the city last night for Chicago, where she has an engagement to appear this week. One of the company, Mrs. Berrell, acts old woman parts, remained here to nurse Hickey, and will watch with him at the Burnet House until there is a change in his condition for better or PLOBENCE'S DIARY.

The story of the affair, dating from the infatuation of the unfortunate woman for Hickey, has been traced back for a year or two in a diary which was in her clothing. A few extracts from that diary will be of interest, and show she was driven to the deed

by her love for Hickey :by her love for Hickey:—

ROCHESTER, Sept. 3, 1879.

Went to see Miss Anderson play Julia in the "Hunchback" this afternoon. I just received note from Syl with a pass to the theatre enclosed. He says he will come ever after the play.

The name "Syl" refers to Hickey, whose first name is Sylvester. The letter referred to was found also in the pocket of the woman's dress, and is as follows:—

ROGUESTER, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1879.

DEAR PRIEND—I was awful tired in Utica, or I would have called on you. I am also very tired and half site now. I will come over if I can after the performance or to-morrow. Yours.

P. S.—If you would like to come to the theater I inclose you is nass. S. M. HICKEY.

The diary goes on :-

ucusriio.—Yesterday I was twenty years old. It does seem very old, only to those who count time by sorrow, by years. I wonder if there will ever be any happiness me. I would not treat a dog that loved me as badly as lees me, yet I love him, love him all the more for his leet, but sometimes it almost makes me wild.

ogiect, but sometimes it almost makes me with.

SERT, 5.—My dearest friend came home last evening, and
am so happy that I cannot find words to express it.

You he is with me I forget all about his neglect and only
smoother that I love him—love him as nuns do their
sometimes. He is going to Auburu to-morrow, but will reuru and spond the Sabbath with me in Utica.

arn and spond the Sabota with an analysis and spond of the spond of the state of the spond of th

or, but she shall not have him. I win show him tax ords of Congress—"Hell hath no fary like a woman corned" are true.

Darling, when my hour is night
Let me rest thy arms within.
Thus to die is not to die.
"Its but to leave a world of sin.

Synacuss, Oct. 4, 1878.—I have been here at home for one rhole week. He has been very, very kind to me, but sothing can make me happy now.
Cincexvart, Oct. 19, 1879.—I left Syracuse Wednesday fiternoon and got here last evening. Went to see Miss Anderson play "Juliet," and saw my darling there at the

very good, and if I thought I could ever be half as good as mother is I might try.

ARRIVAL OF PLORENCE IN CINCINNATI.

On the 10th of October she arrived in Cincinnati and went to the Russel House, a rather obscure hotel on Fifth street, and the same evening requested the proprietor to allow his son, a lad of twelve, to go with her to Pike's Opera House, where Miss Anderson was playing. She had registered as Mrs. E. A. Prentice, Syracuse, N. Y., and on being asked how long she would stay told the landlady of the hotel only a day or two. She had business with a gentleman here, and as soon as she saw him would return to Syracuse. Mrs. Russell says that the girl acted in a most lady-like manner during her stay at the house, and nothing transpired to indicate her terrible intention. "Miss" McDenald evidently had no mousy, as she did not pay her bill at the Russell House. On going to the hotel Sunday afternoon she left the following note fer Hickey and awaited his coming in the parlor:—

Mr. S. M Hickey:—

and excited the liveliest indignation from those who atres and the professional resorts the actors during the day gathered in large numbers, discussing the sad affair. While sympathizing with the victims of the tragedy they expressed regret that the name of such a respected actress as Miss Anderson should have become entangled in the accounts. That Mr. Hickey might have had a tender regard for her was admitted to have been probable enough, for as Stuart Robson said the other day. "The entire profession are in love with her:" but every one scouted the very idea of Miss Anderson ever giving him the slightest encourage-

Anderson ever giving him the slightest encouragement.

Miss Anderson arrived in Chicago this forenoon, and during the day received from all quarters messages expressing regret that her name had been so unfortunately dragged into the scandal, and all giving words of encouragement. The Henath correspondent called upon her this afternoon. She was both indignant at the manner in which her name had been used, and distressed at the thought of the shocking occurrence.

"I never had even any familiar conversation with Mr. Hickey," said the lady, "and about the whole matter I um as ignorant as you are."

"Mr. Hickey aever in any way, by note or otherwise, intimated that he was in love with you?"

"No, sir; if he had he would have been instantly dismissed."

And you never heard of this woman McDonald

"And you never heard of this woman alcoonaid before?"
"I nover heard her name mentioned in my life."
"What position, Miss Anderson, did Mr. Hickey have in a business way toward you?"
"Some of the papers have stated that he was my business manager. My father fills that place, and I wouldn't travel unless he did. Mr. Hickey and Mr. Norton managed the company. They made out routes, saw to the advertising and dealt with my father in regard to my interest. It is very hard," continued Miss Anderson, "for a young woman to have her name even alluded to in connection with such a dreadful affir, and especially at such a time, when I am beginning an engagement in Chicago which I have looked forward to with a great deal of interest, for you know when I was here nearly three years ago I was treated very severely by some of the papers. I suppose I deserved it, but I think I've improved—at least I've worked hard to win a position."

hearly three years ago I was trested very severely by some of the papers. I suppose I deserved it, but I think I've improved—at least I've worked hard to win a position."

The actress was assured that her character was too well known and too highly respected for the bare mention of her name in connection with the tragedy to have any weight with the public.

MISS ANDERSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE SHOOTING.

"Hope so," she reolled, 'but I dread to say anything on the subject for fear they should attribute my actions to a desire to make capital out of the thing by advertisement, and that is why I have tried to avoid seeing anybody connected with the papers. I can only say that while preparing for church on Sunday I heard a shot fired. I looked out of the hotel window and saw a crowd rushing to the door. Hert the window of my bedroom and went into the parlor, when I saw the door open and there seemed to be a rush from all quarters to the stairs. I went there, too, and saw two gentlemen carrying a man up stairs and I was told then that Mr. Hickey had been shot by a woman. I felt sorry for him, of course, as I would for a passing acquaintance. In the meantime I heard one or two more shots, and they said the woman had shot herself. Afterword I was told that a diary had been found upon her, and that my name was mentioned in it as having been the cause of the act. I was never more astonished in my life, I can assure you, and can only account for her frequent allusions to me and for her commission of the deed on the theory of the doctor who saw her, and who said the poor woman was insane."

Miss Anderson's mother, in speaking of the matter, expressed as much surprise at the prominent manner in which her daughter's name appeared in the reports as "Miss Mary."

"Why," said that lady, "My daughter has never had any interview with Mr. Hickey at which I haven't been present. Her conduct always toward that gentleman has been most careful."

Dr. Hamilton Griffitins, the stepfather of the young tragedienne, said he did not believe Hicke

HOW HICKEY'S GIFT TO FLORENCE WAS USED AT CINCINNATI-HISTORY OF THE REVOLVER AND DAGGER-STATEMENTS FROM THE HOME OF THE MURDERESS AND SUICIDE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1879.

Nothing that has occurred in several years has created as much excitement in Syracuse as the shooting at Cincinnati of Sylvester M. Hickey by cide. Both were residents of this city and had achieved notoriety in their different Mother Superior herein alluded to is at Buffalo.]

Sunday, Sept. 21.—Miss Anderson will be here on the Bith. One of the children died here vesterday, and I went to a greenhouse and got some flewers to put on the coffic. I wonder if any one will ever do as much for me.

Sept. 22.—Mother Superior says that when we love one of tiod's creatures more than the Creator, he slways takes them from us, and that is just what I have done. He was any god, and to try and please thin was my religion. To see him give to snother with a superior says that when we love one him give to snother with the word and the standard or the standard of the standard or try and please thin was my religion. To see him give to snother with a superior says that when the standard or try and please him was not read to say the standard or try and please in the word and to read the say of the same to say cartridges; a cartridge was exploded by the hammer striking a pin that projected from the side in-stead of hitting the shell on the back in the manner of American weapons. The calibre was between a 30 and a 32, and it was difficult to obtain cartridges to

were located in Buffalo and that the of for refractory girls was entirely disconnected from the house for the reformation of fallen women the house for unmanageable girls. I told him, we walled in, and the immates could have no interest the constant care of the Sisters of the Good Sheetherd. I gave Mr. Smith a letter of introduction to the Superioress of the Magdalen Asylum and he took his daughter and placed her in the institution. She remained nine or ten months and then ran away, and after roving about for some time came back to Syracuse. The father came and in formed me of what she had done. When she returned home her condition was so bad that her father could not keep her. He said to me that he was heartbroken and would do nothing for her. The girl shortly after called on Mrs. Bird, who lived near me. Mrs. Bird informed a servant of mine that a girl from a convent had called at her house. Not having much respect for Mrs. Bird, who bere a poor reputation, I wondered what the girl could have called at her house for. I told my servant that I wished Mrs. Bird to say to the girl that I desired to see her the next time she called. She visited Mrs. Bird a few days inter, and, being told by Mrs. Bird, of my wish, came to my house."

BRAZEN AND SHAMELESS.

called. She visited Mrs. Bird, of my wish, came to my house."

BRAZEN AND SHAMELESS.

She said her name was Florence McDonald. I was surprised, and said to her that it gave a wrong impression when she stated she was from a convent, but from a Magdalen asylum, an institution of correction and reformation. She said she did not like to tell the kind of an institution she was from, as it would make known her former life. She told me that she was keeping company with a married man who had sickly wife, and that if the wife did not like to would get a divorce from her and marry her. Lwarned her against such bad associations. I requested her for return to the care of the Sisters, and I promised to write a letter asking them to receive her. From that time I have heard nothing from her until now. From the information I gathered to-day I learned that this girl and the one who shot Hickey are the same. Her statement that she had a child in the Convent at Buffalo is untrue, for the Sisters do not keep children at the institution. If she is the mother of an unfortunate child it is more likely in the foundling asylum, which is under the care of other Sisters. Smith married a young wife and she and the girl could not agree. That was the cause of a good deal of trouble. Smith was a heart broken man. There is no conventional boarding school at Buffalo, but there are day schools in the city.

RINDNESS ILL REPAID.

It was through his influence. Dr. O'Hara stated, that Hickey was retained by Mary Anderson this season. When she played for his benefit in Syracuse last May, at Hickey's request he asked her to retain him and she consented. Dr. O'Hara regretted that he so used his influence. Dr. O'Hara regretted that he so used his influence. Dr. O'Hara regretted that he so used his influence. He and he was not aware that Hickey kept a mistress, but supposed him to be a moral man.

A special despatch received from Cincinnati to night says that Hickey's wound is much less serious than was at first supposed. His skull was not injured, and

The residence of Fiorence's parents is not known. They moved West about three years ago. First they went to Ohio and afterward proceeded further West. Florence's father's name is R. S. Smith and she was his adopted daughter. He failed in business in 1875. His last venture was unsuccessful.

FLORENCE M'DONALD'S BRIEF SOJOURN IN THE CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD AT BUF-PALO-WHAT THE SISTERS SAY OF HER RE-MARKABLE COURSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

Buppalo, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1879. The account from Cincinnati of the attempted murder of S. M. Hickey by Florence Smith, alias Mc-Donald, on Sunday, states that the woman's diary contains entries showing that she was an inmate of a Roman Catholic convent in Buffalo. After visiting several of these institutions your correspondent last found that Florence the Convent of the Good Shepherd for the Reformation of Fallen Women, located in the northeast part of the city. He was informed by the Assistant Sister Superior, Mary of Bernard, that Florence came there from Syracuse Septembe 19, 1874, and went away November 25 of the same year. She returned December 5, 1874, and left again January 27, 1875. She went to a Home for the Friendless in Lockport, a Protestant institution, she being a Protestant. Florence returned to the Convent of the Good Shepherd last month, and remained five or six days, leaving on the 25th or 27th. At this time Mary Anderson was playing an engagement in Buffalo, and Mr. Hickey was here as her business manager. Florence is supposed to

her business manager. Florence is supposed to have followed him to this city, and taken refuge in the convent for her own convenience, as she went there of her own free will, and, Sister Mary said, conducted herself like a lady.

In 1874 she was sout to the convent by her foster father, Isaac Smith, of Syracuse, in the hope that she might be led, by influences of the good Sisters and the discipline of the institution, to lead a better life. For a time she behaved well and appeared willing to listen to good counsel, but one night she made her escape from the place by scaling a fence ten feet high. She went then to Lockport, where she was found, and one of the Sisters persuaded her to return. She was allowed to depart the second time, promising to again take up her residence at the Home for the Friendless at Lockport. The Sisters wrote to her foster father at Syracuse, asking him whether they should send her home or obtain for her a situation. They received a reply stating that he did not want Florence to come back, and would be thankful if they could procure her work. They could not succeed in finding a suitable place, and heard nothing more of her till she returned a few weeks ago. The Sisters bad no knowledge that Florence ever hal a child in Buffale. If so it must have been left with some private family, and not in any of the institutions or asylums. She sald not a word to any quesin the convent during her last stay there about her assets. tions or asylums. She said not a word to any one the convent during her last stay there about her as-sociation with Hickey, and said that she simply came there to stop a few days.

## THE BELLTON COLLISION.

ONE PASSENGER SERIOUSLY INJURED-CONDI-TION OF THE WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 13, 1879. A Wheeling, W. Va., despatch gives the following additional intelligence in regard to the collision of two passenger trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Bellton, W. Va., on Saturday night:— "Both trains were well filled with passengers, who miraculously escaped injury, with the exception of a l-ttle girl, who was slightly hurt about the face. Jasper, the fireman of the west bound train, was Jasper, the fireman of the west bound train, was seriously injured. A boy named Flanagan, aged fitteen years, who was stealing a ride, was instantly killed. His parents live at Clarksburg, W. Va. A negro boy, who was stealing his way to Clarksburg between the tender and postal car, was seriously injured. George Shinn, the postal clerk on the west bound train, was seriously injured, and was taken to his home at Pairmount, W. Va., where he now lies in a critical condition. A refrigerating car, containing butter, was crushed to pieces. The postal and baggage cars of both trains are also total wrocks. The bodies of Engineer Askew and Pireman Smith were brought to this city this morning and taken to their homes. Jasper was taken to Grafton.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1879.

The United States Supreme Court assembled at noon to-day. There was a large attendance of members of the Bar, and the commencement of the annual term also attracted many laymen to the court room as spectators. The following business

was transacted:—
On motions of various members of the Bar Messrs, Philo Chane, of New York city; Gaylord B. Clark, of Mobile, Ala.; Minor Meriwether, of Memphis, Tenn., and John W. Hinsdale, of Raloigh, N. C., were admitted to practice.
No. 60. Joseph P. Woolman and Biddle Reeves, plaintiffs in error, vs. Benton Garringer, et al.—On motion of Mr. J. M. Wilson, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, dismissed with costs.
No. 17. The Bank of America, plaintiff in error, vs. Virginia and A. D. Banks.—On motion of Mr. James Lowndes, passed, on account of sickness of counsel.

ounsel.

Mr. Chief Justice Walte announced to the Bar that

the Court will to-morrow commence the call of the docket, under the twenty-sixth rule, with the assigned cases—No. 3, original (the petition of the State of Virginia for a mandamus against United States Judge Rives) being the first in order.

LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY TRIALS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISDURG, Oct. 13, 1879.

Counsel for ex-State Treasurer Kemble and others charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature in connection with the Pittsburg Riot claims bill, are making strenuous efforts to have trial again postponed. The cases were called for trial at the August term of court, but the trial at the August term of court, but the defence claimed that they had not had sufficient time for preparation, and the Judge agreed that the trial should begin in the first week of court, beginning November 17, and concluded to the exclusion of all other business. Judge Black, Sonator Carpenter, and other counsel for the Commonwealth, acquiesced in this arrangement after they had railed to get a special term at an earlier date, and the attorneys for the defence interposed no objection to it. Now they are assing for a postponement of the trial until the second week of the court, noping thereby to growd out the case again and preOBITUARY.

HENRY CHARLES CAREY. The venerable Henry Charles Carey died at his residence, on Walnut street, in Philadelphia, at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning. He had been for some time in a feeble condition owing to

his advanced age.

Mr. Carey, who was the founder of what has b justly styled the American system of political economy, because the hopeful and progressive one, 1793. His father, Matthew Carey, was one of the most distinguished citizens of his adopted city and State, well known as an author, a philanthropist, and an early and leading advocate of the system of internal improvements which has added so much to the wealth and power of Pennsylvania. The son's tame has surpassed the father's, but will in nowise shut it out from grate-ful memory. Mr. Carey received his practical

education in the extensive publishing house of his father, which he entered as a partner immediately upon coming of age. In 1821 the elder Mr. Carey retired from the business, and the son associated with himself another partner, the firm being known as Carey & Lea, and carrying on what was for many years the most extensive publishing business in the United States. By the admission of another partner it finally became known as the house of Carey, Lea & Carey. Mr. Carey in 1824 established the system of periodical trade sales. In 1835 he first appeared as an author, bringing out his earliest work bearing It was an "Essay on the Rate of Wages," which he afterward expanded into "The Principles of Political Economy," in three octavo volumes, the first of which appeared in 1837, the last in 1840. In time entirely to investigations into his chosen field of science. In the same year, and while still en-

of science. In the same year, and while still engaged on the work above named, he published "The Credit System in France, Great Britain and the United States."

These and his later important works were translated very speedily after their appearance into almost every European language, and aroused wide attention, astonishment and excited discussion abroad. The dreary doctrines of Maithus and Ricardo, which placed the interests of capital and labor in irretrievable antagonism, and insisted on an unavoidable prospect of degradation, poverty and despair for an increasing majority of the human family, had gained an incomprehensible but almost universal acceptance in both Europe and America. Fortifying themselves with these, wealthy and tyrannous aristocracies evaded and resisted the demands of the multitude for political justice and the opportunity for social progress. It was so comforting to hug to their hearts the idea that they were in nowies responsible for the misery around them. Mr. Carey's works acted as successive bombshells in the ranks of conservatism and of the adherents of what has well been termed "the philosophy of despair." Some were convinced and some demoralized. Thoughtful students of history and of social science, men interested in the weliare and progress of the race, welcomed the new apostle of hope, who came with the evidence of such thorough historical investigation, and with such convincing, dispassionate logic, to carry the battle beyond a doubt against Maithus and Ricardo, with whom he took absolute issue on every point. Not, indeed, with all, in his earliest works. It was the work of years, of steadfast and patient investigation, to arrive at the conclusion that Ricardo's underlying premises—those which upheld the whole of Maithus' system—were radically false, and to prove them so to a certainty as absolute as that of the best known mathematical demonstration. The result of these investigations, sustained by cumulative evidence gathered from every known field of history, and which the des

rebellion he was, as might have been expected from his previous record, one of the most valuable and efficient members of the Union League of his native city, through the whole of its well organized and successful work in support of the national administration. Yet during all the long period of his activity and prominence as the chief of the protective party and the founder of a new school of political economy he never held public office more than once. This was as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, to which he was elected as one of the republican delegates at large from this city, and in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Industrial Interests and Labor, and a member of the Committee on County, Township and Borough Officers.

His position in regard to a law of international copyright excited more surprise and dissent perhaps than any other proposition he ever advanced and advocated. It seems not only untenable but at absolute variance with his own general principles, and to be explained only by the known facts of the inconsistency of thought to which even the most logical minds are liable. In all else consistently advocating a protective policy as an absolute essential to progress and prosperity, he yet did so as the necessary means to an apparently condicting end—the carrying out of free trade in an ideal State, which, however, we do not seem likely to see earlier than the dawn of the millonnium.

Mr. Carey's residence had long been at No. 1,102 Walnut street. His study or library there was a spacious room, with high shelves of books on all subjects, interspersed with pictures, statuary, bronzes and antique furniture. Although still a rapacious reader and indefatigable worker, even after he had become an octogenarian, he found much leisure for social intercourse, both at home and elsewhere. At five o'clock on every Sunday afternoon, summer and winter, his chosen intinates punctually assembled at his residence in weakly conclave. Almong those almost invariably to be found there w

MME, CATHERINE A. WHITE.

On October 16, 1864, a large and distinguished company met in the Academy of the Sacred Heart, West Seventeenth street, to witness the solemn pro-fession, after seventeen years of monastic life, of the above estimable lady and her sister, Mme. Anastasia White, who died before her. Both were nieces of the novelist, Gerald Griffin, and sisters of the late Judge James W. W. White, of this city. Both were born at Fairy Lawn, on Derwent Lake, where their grandfather, Patrick Griffin, their father, Edward White, had settled hood, contained in a pamphlet written by Dr. Robert Rose, and widely circulated among the higher classes in Ireland, as well as the United States, had

ountry. Dr. Rose, who owned an extensive tract f forest land around the two beautiful lakes, had

home on the Shannon and seek a new one in this country. Dr. Rose, who owned an extensive tract of forest land around the two beautiful lakes, had built himself there a splendid manaion, surrounded by a park and grounds laid out and adorned without any regard to expense. He wished to have heighbors of his own rank and taste, and, therefore, issued a pamphiet, which painted an existing instead of a possible paradise. Mr. Griffin was accompanied by his wite and two unmarried daughters, Mary Anno and Anna, his other children remaining in their old home in Ireland. Mr. White had brought his entire family, wife and five children. They called their homesicad on the shore of Derwent Lake Fairy Lawn, after that which they had left behind. Both families dwelt there together, and set themselves to work, not without success, in making the new Fairy Lawn after that which they had left behind. Both families dwelt there together, and set themselves to work, not without success, in making the new Fairy Lawn after the receive on the 26th of May, 1825. In the summer of 1857 she entered the novitiate at the Convent of the Sacrod Heart, Manhattanville, and was, after the necessary time of probation, employed in teaching the most advanced pupils—an occupation which she continued to fill to the last year of her life. Such, indeed, was the success of her labors and such the excellence of her lossons that she was forced by the urgent prayers of her numerous pupils all over the country and by the wish of her own associates to issue her course of lectures in book form. Hence the appearance, successively, of "The Student's Mythology," "The Handbook of Classic Literature" and a "lible History," just published while the author was on her death bed. Many other manuscript works remain behind to testify to her indefatigable industry and the conscious thoroughness with which she discharged her sacrod duty as instructress of youth. Mme. Kate White, as her countless pupils and friends familiarly called her, was not only a most successful teacher

HENRY NEGRETTI.

The English mail brings news of the death of Mr. Negretti (of the firm of Negretti & Zambra), at Cricklewood, at the age of 62 years. He died from an affection of the lungs. Mr. Negretti was born at Como, and went to England in 1830, when he was twelve years old. To the zealous exertions of Mr. Negretti, the Italian Pelizoni owed his escape after being condemned to death for a murder in Saffron hill on the testimony of the police, of which it was afterwards proved he was perfectly innocent. Mr. Negretti brought the real culprit to justice After this public service the late King Victor Emmanuel bestowed the honor of knighthood upon Mr. Negretti. When Garibaidi visited London in 1854, amid numerous invitations, he accepted the hospitality of Mr. Negretti. The decessed gentleman was the warm friend of his countrymen in London, by whom he was greatly beloved.

FUNERAL OF DR. PEUGNET.

The funeral of Dr. Eugene Peugnet, who died last run over by a train on the Harlem Railroad the day morning from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third street. A solemn high mass of

AN AWARD SET ASIDE.

Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, has made a decision setting aside the report of the arbitra-tors recently appointed to value certain lots on Atlantic avenue, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn, oc-cupied for depot purposes by the Long Island Rail-road Company. The Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney road Company. The Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Company, desiring to purchase the site in question, agreed with the owners to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, provided the Court should confirm the report of the latter. They reported the ground to be worth \$15,000, but the Long Island Railroad Company, through the receiver, Colonel T. R. Sharpe, moved to have the report set aside, as the allowance was \$10,000 less than the real valuation of the property. The motion to set aside the award was granted.

PAUL BOYTON'S VOYAGE.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 13, 1879. Paul Boyton arrived here this evening on his trip from Plymouth to the mouth of the Merrimac.

CITY NEWS ITEMS.

es Crawford, of No. 176 Forsyth street, wh

was stabbed in his own doorway last Thursday by a Spaniard, died yesterday.

In the County Clerk's office there was filed yesterday the assignment of Henry Harris to Mordecai Cohn. The preferences amount to \$6,575.

John Gearing, of No. 18 Rutgers place, was stabbed on Sunday night by John Leonard, a married boilor maker, who lives at No. 20 in the same street. Jealousy was the motive. Leonard was held for trial, in Essex Market Police Court yesterday, in default of bail.

The Police Commissioners passed a resolution yesterday directing all the members of the Steamboat squad to be examined by the surgeons with a view of placing those physically qualified on patrol duty. The Board also appointed a number of inspectors of election to fill vacancies caused by resignations.

nations.

Annie and Edward Whalen testified in Essex Market Court yesterday that Philip Haggerty had beaten them terribly with a club. Haggerty was held for trial, while Nora, his wife, had Bridget Goff locked up for beating her till she was insensible. The vicinity of No. 137 Cherry street, where beaters and beaten reside, was uncommonly peaceful last night. ful last night.

Two thousand, four hundred and ninety-four im-

Michael Hall, thirty years old, was charged in the Michael Hall, thirty years old, was charged in the Tombs Court yesterday with robbing Thomas Rierdon at the corner of Elizabeth and Bayard streets on Sunday night. Officer Crowley had pursued the footpad, who drow a revolver, but was knocked down and disarmed. Hall said that he was employed as a foreman by the Manhattan Gas Company and lived at No. 630 East Thirtoenth street, He was held for trial.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

There were 1,226 bathers in the public baths of Brooklyn last week.

The nude body of a male child, much de posed, was found yesterday morning floating is river at the foot of Main street, Brooklyn. John Carroll, aged seventy, a watchman in the freight yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, fell beneath a moving train last evening, and both his legs were completely amputated at the knees.

Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, decided yesterday, in the suit of Antonine Berndt against Otto Berndt for limited divorce, in favor of the plaintiff. The Court directed the defendant to pay Mrs. Berndt \$1,300, being a balance of \$1,500, which he had agreed to pay in lien of alimony.

Samuel Davis, of the steamship Rhinereda, lying at the foot of Amity street, Brooklyn, was engaged with another sailor in painting the side of the vessel yesterday, when the staging upon which they were standing was accidentally overturned, and both men were thrown into the water. Davis was drowned.

drowned.

Garrit Kiesler, a widower, forty-five years of age, on Saturday night went on board a canal boat, at Paterson, and tell asleep on deck. He had been drinking freely and it is supposed that in his sleep he roiled into the water and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday morning and an inquest held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental drowning.

held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental drowning.

In the matter of the suit of the city of Brooklyn against James Jourdan, receiver or the Mutual Gaslight Company, to enjoin the defendant, upon the ground that the right acquired of laying pipes through the city cannot be exercised by him as receiver, Judge Reynolds, of the City Court, rendered a decision yesterday dissolving the preliminary injunction, with \$10 costs.

Philetus Conkiing, the aged teamster who was so severely beaten on Saturday night by John H. Walthall, at Paterson, N. J., still survives, and the physicians say there is a possible chance of his recovery. One of the fractured ribs penetrated the left lung, causing the most dangerous wound. Walthall was yesterday admitted to \$500 bail, the authorities having no apprehension of his leaving, even should Conkling die.

## ZACH. CHANDLER.

The Michigan Senator Opens Fire for Cornell.

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT FRAUDS.

How the South Rejected the Fatted Calf.

United States Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, last evening addressed a republican ratification meeting at the Town Hall, Flushing. Campaign topics were discussed from the Senator's political the political situation being heartily indorsed by his audience. Doctor Bacon, chairman of the Ro nator, who spoke as follows :-

publican Committee of the town, introduced the Senator, who spoke as follows:—

Fellow Citizens:—When I address you to-night as fellow citizens I do so in a broad sense. Now if has become customary in some portions of this land to confine citizenship to narrow limits—te State lines. I do not address you, however, as citizens of Flushing, or citizens of New York, but I address you to-night as fellow citizens of the United States of America. (Applause.) A great crime, fellow citizens, has been committed—as crime against republican institutious—a crime against this government of ours—a crime against civil liberty throughout the world. While I shall confine myself mostly this evening to the history of that crime, yet I shall first aliude to certain present livering issues, some of them local and some national. You cannot, I must say in the first place, confine your discussions at the present time to State issues; you cannot, I tell you, ignore national affairs. No, it is impossible to do this thing, for the eyes of the whole nation are upon you in the coming election. I tell you really that the Presidential skirmish, the opening battle of the campaign of 1880, is to be fought right here and now in 1879. The eyes of the whole people of the United States are upon you, the citizens of New York, and as you vote on tha 4th November next, so your verdict will be recorded, and therefore you cannotconfine yourselves to mere State issues in the contest; for, as I say, your vote as recorded will have an important influence on the vote of the whole country in 1880. Now, I will first glauce at the financial question has somewhat agitated the people of the United States somewhat agitated the people of the United States somewhat agitated the people of the United States for the last two or three

as recorded will have an important influence on the vote of the whole country in 1880. Now, I will first glance at the financial question.

The financial question has somewhat agitated the people of the United States for the last two or three years, and has somewhat agitated the people of the United States for the last two or three years, and has somewhat agitated the people of Now York. But that question has been settled, and settled for all time, too. It was settled in the contests of 1874 and 1875, when the time for resumption of specie payment was fixed. We had then a little man in the Presidential office, who was somewhat influential with the pon but not much of a talker, who vetced the bill for inflation and rendered it possible for him to fix the day when resumption should be a fixed fact. (Applause.) Though somewhat active with the pen, though not much of a talker, as I said, he sometimes used other instruments of persuasion. (Cheers and isughter.) Now, I was in the Senate at that time, when Thurman, of Ohio, stood side by side with me on every vote, as far as I recollect, voting for a fixed that question, but we settled it in such a way as it can never be disturbed. It has been the custom in some Eastern and barbarous nations to mark the spot where a great crime had been committed—a murder, for example—for every individual passing the spot where the crime was committed. Now, a great crime was committed, or attempted to be committed, on our financial system, and, following the custom of Eastern nations, we every day for the last forty days have been throwing a ton of gold on the spot of that attempted crime, and we propose to continue at it till we have built a monument of gold coin brought from the old world to mark the graves of greenbacks, soft money and inflation. (Applause.) The opposition to the repeal of the Resumption act was at last and forever defeated, and I thank God there were some democrate party as a party voted against it. We had one great object in view in passing that bill—that was to

party votest against. We have so give the poople an absolutely safe currency.

SOUTHERN CLAIPS,

But, my friends, there is another question on which the State of New York is deeply intercested. It is a question of great national importance, too. I refer to the enormous amount of claims brought by the Southern States against the government. These States have presented certain war claims of great magnitude, claims for the improvement of the rivers and harbors which can be improved. Now, I hold in my hand a list of more than \$2,000,000,000 of just such claims that are two day before the two houses of Congress. Bills are now before the two houses of Congress amounting to more than \$2,000,000,000 of just such claims that are two houses of Linguisting the claims in the second of the congress amounting to more than \$2,000,000,000 and these claims, I tell you, are being pressed, and I tell you, moreover, that though you may kill them to-day, they will come up in another session, aye, and in another century, they will come up in every possible shape and way. You may think these people cannot be in earnest in pressing and insisting on these enormous claims now. But I tell you, my friends, they are in carnest, and in dead carnest at that. And to show you that I do not overstate this matter, I will read to you a position now being circulated throughout the Southern States. And here let me say to you, there is nothing on earth between these claims—except the Presidential veto, and I thank God for that veto. (Laughter and applause). The petition I refer to runs in this way:—'We, the citizons of the United States, shall pay in lawful bonds of the United States for all losses of property destroyed by the government armies of both sides during the except the Presidential veto, and I thank God for that veto. (Laughter and applause). The petition I refer to runs in this way:—"We, the citizens of the United States, shall pay in lawful bonds of the United States, shall pay in lawful bonds of the United States for all losses of property destroyed by the government armies of both sides during the late war, in bonds bearing three per cent per annum." This is the substance of said petition. Now, not a single soldier in our armies but has been paid to the dollar all that the country oweshim for his services in the defence of the Union. There is not a widow, or orpham, or wounded soldier entitled to a claim on the gratitude of the country that has not been paid, (Applause.) But this petition saks for the payment to all soldiers or their legal representatives in bonds or public lands for lost time, for loss of lines and for loss of life while engaged in the late unfortunate civil conflict. What does it mean? That all rebel soldiers shall be paid for their lost time and their lost limbs while fighting to overthrow the country. Ah! my follow citizens, this interests overy-every man and woman and child of you, and I tell you the only thing which stands between your national Treasury and these encormons claims is the Presidential vote, and you all have reason to thank (God that you have a Presidential vote.

WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT PHAUD.

You have all heard the cry or "Fraud, fraud," (Laughter.) Have you not? I know something of raud. At this time. But I know all about it. The cry has been so often repeated "Fraud, fraud, fraud," that it would pause to give you a few statistics of raud. Now all the money collected during polk's administration was \$8 34 on \$1,000. During the administration was su

publican party is ended and it should die." To mission of the republican party is not ended, as what is more, it will never die. They talk of fraud I think you have in the city of New York, in the person of Samuel J. Tilden, the biggest fraud that evilved on the face of God's earth. (A pisuse.) That is my candid opinion him; and what is more, you have a largand influential party in the democratic ranks the know he is a fraud better than I do. Now yote, follocitizens of the State of New York, in favor of the republican party, for your vote ou the 4th of Nover ber next will be taken, either as an indorsement, this fraud Samuel J. Tilden and of this man Robit son that you sang about, or as an indorsement, honest government and an houest administration the government. (Applause.)